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arrangement brings to mind the pairs of pollen masses derived similarly from adjacent anthers in the closely allied family of the *Asclepiadaceæ*.

Just above the membrane or partition wall which divides the upper from the lower portion of the style, the latter is surrounded by five small and very glutinous projections, which abut against that portion of the anther which we called a column and are pressed a little into the pockets, so that, in consequence of the depression made by the column, they present somewhat the appearance of ten little knobs. They thus approach nearly the passage of the pollen on both sides of it, but do not block it up. The upper part of the style is glutinous and imperfectly two-lobed: it would naturally be supposed to be the stigmatic surface. Pollen grains are commonly found on it, whether in course of nature or in consequence of disarrangement by dissection. The lower part of the style, below the dissepiment which screens it from the pollen, is top-shaped and tapers down to the point where it joins the ovaries. The broadest portion is a little lower than the base of the anthers, where the space between them is widest, and would naturally afford a foothold for insects sipping the nectar. The filaments are parallel with the tapering base. I have found grains of pollen also but in less abundance on this broadest portion of the style, where it might have been left by an insect before drawing its foot or trunk up the groove, as it certainly must do sometimes.

I have found many cases of limbs of insects caught in the grooves between the anthers, and, in one instance, the remaining upper portion of a fly who had there "miserably perished," having been held by his proboscis. On another occasion, I found the pollen mass of an *Asclepias* caught in the base of the groove. To ascertain if a small object drawn through the groove would bring out the pollen, I availed myself of the hooked styles of a *Geum*. The hooked end came out with a supply of pollen held together by a glutinous substance, as if it had first brushed the glutinous processes that lie on each side of the entrance to the pollen, and next, coming in contact with the pollen, had brought it out. A few days after I found the mass perfectly solidified. If the limb of an insect were too large to more than brush the glutinous projections, or if this substance had begun to harden, it would be difficult for the insect to escape unmutilated.

The plant is quite fertile, but, nevertheless, the larger portion of the flowers fail to produce pods.

In the present paper I have endeavored to state the facts without offering an explanation, though, in trying to make my description intelligible, I could hardly avoid suggesting one. I do not suppose that I have discovered any new points in the structure of this marvellous flower, but I can not find that the mode of fertilization has yet been interpreted, and propose to offer some suggestions on this subject in a concluding article.

W. H. L.

90. *Aquilegia*, Tourn.—A scholar suggests that this word is inex-

plicable as a derivative of *aquila*, eagle, but might be legitimately formed from *aqua*, water, and *lego*, to collect, the spurs being compared to water holders. The explanation in Gray's Manual—"from "*aquila*, an eagle, from some fancied resemblance of the spurs to talons—" is that given by Tournefort, the author of the genus. But Tournefort adds "*as they say*," "*ut aiunt*," showing that he only adopted a name in use. On this subject we have received the following communication. It must be remembered that Tournefort's date is about the year 1700. Our correspondent shows that the word is much older than that, though somewhat different in form. Possibly, as *aquileia*, it is really related to *aquila*. Eds.

I find a somewhat different account in the Herbal of Hieronymus Tragus, (*Anglice*, Jerome Buck) printed in Old German at Strasbourg in 1551. The plant is there called "Agley" and "Aglei," both ways of spelling being employed. A fine cut and accurate description leave no doubt of the identity of the plant; but the author had evidently no idea of the eagle-spurs, or of *aquila*, as, in describing its spurs, he likens them to those of the "Eisenhutlein und Rittersporen" (Monkshood and Larkspur.) Speaking of the name, the author identifies the plant as one sort of *Centaury* spoken of by Dioscorides and other ancient authors, the name *Centaury* having been anciently applied to this, as well as to several sorts of Compositæ, Gentians, Saffron, and other plants. The sort of *Centaury* to which this plant belonged, however, had two varieties, of which the larger is the Columbine, and was called both *Centaureum majus* and *Centaurea solida*, besides numerous other names. The author says it is called by the moderns "*Aquileia*, *Alkaleia*, *Usi* or *Osir*, [and] *Agley*, presumably the same as *Aegilops*." *Aegilops* is the ancient name of several plants; if we can connect *Agley* with *aigilips*, (steep, inaccessible, prop. inaccessible to goats,) [or *aigilos*] it would not be a bad name for the plant, considering its love for cliff-sides. But whether *Aquileia* and *Alkaleia* and *Aquilegia* are corruptions of "Agley," or what may be the definition of "Agley" I do not presume to determine.

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91. Suffolk County Plants—I have found in this vicinity during the past season, *Helianthus angustifolius*, L., *Rumex Engelmanni*, Ledeb., *Rhynchospora nitens*, Gray (at Wading River), *Panicum amarum*, Ell.; which I believe are new to Long Island. Of other species, I may mention: *Hottonia inflata*, Ell.; *Arethusa bulbosa*, L.; *Orontium aquaticum*, L.; *Smilacina stellata*, Desf.; *Hypericum adpressum*, Bart.; *Solidago odora*, Ait., var. *inodora*; *Lycopodium inundatum*, L., var. *Bigelovii*, Tuck.; *Eriophorum gracile*, Koch.; *Fimbristylis spadicea*, Vahl., var. *castanea*, Gray; *Andropogon Virginicus*, L., and *A. macrochrous*, Michx. I found *Vallisneria spiralis*, L., in a quite swift but shallow stream, which is the outlet of Great Pond S. W. of Riverhead, with leaves only 2 or 3 inches in length.

Prunus Cerasus is thoroughly naturalized with us, the young trees springing up everywhere in hedges and along neglected fence rows.